-AVE. AND 557H-St. -9 a. m. to 11 p. m. -The New Creiorams of the Battles of Vicksburg.

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## New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Parnell and Gladstone speaking in the House of Commons. — Meeting of the National League in Dublin. — Prince Alexander supposed to be a prisoner in Southwestern Russia; disorders in Bulgaria; indications of revolt among the troops. —— Fighting in Belfast. Wreeks near Newfoundland.

Domestic.—Mr. Blaine speke at Sebago Lake on

the issues that divide the two great political par-\_\_\_ Lawn-tennis tournament at Newport. Hearing before Governor Hill on Mayor Grace's recommendation for the removal of Commissioner Squire from the Department of Public Works. - Delegates to the Ohio Republican Convention gathering at Columbus. ==== Races at Saratoga, - Mrs. Robinson, the alleged Somerville personer, thought to have a ninth victim. === New-York defeated by the Kansas City Club at basebail. —— The charges against Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The Belt Line railroad tied up; no ears run in Broadway. A mother tries to burn the body of her baby. === Loss by fire in an uptown factory. - Winners at Monmouth Park: Attorney, Elgin, Oriflamme, Peckskill, Rupert, Vaiet, Palanca. — Mets and Brooklyns a tie, — Park Commissioner Crimmins received the subway contract. — The Irish delegates sailed, — Henry Irving talked about his visit. Blows at the Stock Exchange. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grams), at 423sd. per ounce, 71.42 cents. ocks dull with small improvements in prices, closing quiet and featureless.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair or partly cloudy with winds; nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79°; lowest, 66°; average, 72°.

Promptness and impartiality are conspenses in the adminis ration of justice in the Stock Exchange, as two members found out to their cost yes enlay. The wise Governing Committee decided that the man who provokes a quarrel is as guilty as the man who makes an assault, and each party to the dispute was suspended for fifteen days. The lesson will be a salutary

That mysterious body, the Sub-Executive Committee of the County Democracy-which is a close corporation that maps out the work to be done by the Executive Committee and the County Committee-has virtually decided to run its own ticket. That means two sets of Democratic candidates this fall, not counting what Irving Hall may do. The more Democratic tickets the better-for Republican success.

In the light of the menace of war with Mexico which Secretary Bayard's unwise policy has caused, what Mr. Blame says on this subject will command especial attention. "There could not," he says, " in my judgment, be a more deplorable event than a war between the United States and any other Republic of America. Mr. Blaine is fully instified in taking pardonable pride in the fact that while Secretary of State he almost succeeded in bringing the American Republies together in a Peace Congress. If this project had been carried out, the results must have been beneficial and far-reaching.

When the Legislature created a Subway Commission to put the wires of this city under ground, it would seem the intention was that the Commission should have full power and should not be amenable to the local authorities. But a hitch on this point is possible. In order to avoid trouble the Commission has asked the Public Works Department for a permit to open certain streets. This has not yet been given, although it is understood that the Corporation Counsel takes a reasonable view of the law and holds that the permit cannot be withheld although it is not really necessary. There ought to be no difficulty in settling such a simple matter.

Special interest was lent to the debate in the House of Commons last night because both Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone spoke. The Irish leader betraved no lack of faith in the cause for which he stands. Patience is the watch word on which he urged his followers to act. The Home Rule question and the land question must go together. He believed that coercion was sure to come, but declared that the Irish would never submit to a Government not their own. His speech was temperate. Mr. Gladstone, who was called to order once by Lord Randolph Churchill, criticised the course of the Government in unfolding its policy, and said that that policy meant the postponement of lrish hopes of repose.

The striking car employes have shown bad judgment in not refraining from acts of violence, which will be sure to prejudice their cause. More arrests of strikers, it is stated, have been made in the last two days than during the entire Third-ave, strike. This is a discreditable record, especially as the men seemed to have justice on their side. It is not easy to see why the proposition made yesterday by the president of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company was not a fair one. It was that the men go to work on the new time-table for a few days, and if it was found that the additional trip could not be made in twelve hours, extra pay for overtime was promised. This might have solved the difficalty, but the men positively refused to resume

work on these terms. The grievances of the strikers on the Belt Line are not so clear as those of the Broadway men. Attempts to run cars on both lines will probably be made today, and trouble is feared. The police will be out in force, however, and promise to take the companies' cars safely over the reads. No further tie-ups are expected immediately.

In the hearing at Albany Squire's counsel have taken their cue from some remarks which Governor Hill is reported to have uttered before he received Mayor Grace's recommendation for the removal of the Commissioner. They say that in view of the indictment of Squire and Flynn it would be improper for the Governor to pass upon the charges, since if he should remove Squire the jury before whom the conspirators are to be tried would be prejudiced by that fact. That result might follow, ft is true, but this should not make the Governor besitate. Besides, the thing works both ways, If the jury should convict Squire, that circumstance might influence the Governor's decision. Mr. Hill is to decide upon Squire's fitness or unfitness to be the head of a great city department. The jury is to determine whether Squire has been guilty of criminal acts. This distinction should be made sharp and clear. Squire's lawyers virtually asked for a postponement of the case and promised to produce Soaire, Flynn, Judge Gildersleeve, Mayor Edson and other witnesses. Governor Hill will doubtiess welcome any excuse for delay until he sees his way clear to serve his political future by making a decision. But it is his plain duty to act on the case promptly.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Blaine's literary recreations have invigovated and elevated his style in campaign oratory. No other American in public life takes the same pains in preparing political addresses, or discusses questions of the time with equal breadth of view and dignity of manner. His recent speech on Irish Home Rule was a masterpiece of lucid exposition, extorting warm praise even from political opponents and powerfully influencing American public opinion. His address at Sebago Lake in opening the Maine canvass, which is published in full on another page, while more discursive in is treatment of public questions, is characterized by the same luminous diction and elevation of tone, Nearly one-half of this admirable speech is

occupied with discussion of the Fisheries ques tion. The Administration was fiercely critcised eight months ago by one of its most influential supporters, Mr. Spoiford, for reviving the Fisheries Clauses, which had been abregated by Congress and President Arthur. and Secretary Bayard was declared to have committed offences which deserved impeachment. Mr. Blaine reverts to this subject and frames an indictment against the Secretary and the President, every count of which in our judgment is unanswerable. He charges Mr. Bayard with prolonging treaty stipulations which Congress had expressly terminated; with opening negotiations for the renewal of a convention which every department of the Government had united in annulling; and with entering into a trade with the British Minister, wherein the President was pledged to make a specific recommendation to Congress. In Mr. Blaire's judgment the Sceretar,'s course in these transactions was extraordinary and unprecedented, and he might have added with propriety, unconstitutional and without warrant of law.

From destructive criticism Mr. Blaine rasses rapidly to lucid exposition of the headlands controversy and the outrages to which American fishermen are now subjected on the Canadian scaboard. He proves that the British Government's pretensions respecting the measarement of the three-mile line were not put forward until twenty-five years after the Treaty of 1818 was signed; that Lord Aberdeen acknowledged to Mr. Everett that England's construction of the headlands provision was indefensible; and that Mr. Webster in the most authoritative manner denied on the part of the United States that this monstrous claim was conformable to the intentions of the contracting parties. He awaits with deep interest the publication of Mr. Bayard's correspondence respecting the recent seizures, and hopes-apparently against hope-that the country will be refreshed once more with declarations as strong and dignified as Mr. Webster's in favor of uncompromising protection of American fish-

ermen in their rights. We have not space in reserve to refer in detail to the other topics of this important speech, notably the tariff, labor, Mexican affairs, and prohibition. The core of his argument is the fact that the Democratic party North and South appears as the enemy of every interest of the American workman; and that in Maine the same party has been hostile to prohibition and temperance, which after all must be considered one of the greatest of workingmen's interests. The supreme folly of supporting a third party in that State, when the Republican party has been pledged to radical temperance reform since 1856, he easily demonstrates. On all these tonics of the day Mr. Blaine speaks with candor, vigor, sound judgment and excellent taste. It is an address that will amply repay careful and deliberate reading

THE CHANCES OF WAR.

The details of the Bulgarian coup d'etat are becurely related in the cathe dispatches. The new Secretary of the Interior has evidently established a rigid censorship of news at Sophia and it is not by any means clear that Prince Alexander has actually abdicated. It is plain, however, that the revolution has not been so widely organized or so thoroughly planned as was at first supposed; that it was a conspiracy formed under the shadow of the palace; and that public opinion is divided respecting Prince Alexander's downfall. At Widdin, Shumia and other military posts there is said to be deep dissatisfaction and in Sophia and other cities hostile demonstrations against the provisional Government have been made. The National party is apparently offering resistance to the conspiring Ministers, and Prince Alexander, if he were to return to his realm, would find a great body of supporters ready to follow his fortunes. The present disorganized condition of the Principality is a fact of very grave significance. With the army insubordinate and the people divided civil war may immediately casue; and that will be the marching signal for the Russian army. With the Czar's troops once more in the Balkan and with the road to Constantinople open, diplomacy would have startling surprises in store for Europe.

The most re-assuring feature of this dangerous situation is the amiability and nonchalance of the official press in Berlin and Vienna Prince Bismarck's journals have not expressed resentment nor even regret, but have accepted Prince Alexander's reverse as an event that was deferred for a season, but has always been inevitable. In Vienna his deposition is regarded as a local question, that will not pass out of the range of diplomacy; that is, it will not lead to war. If the two German capitals are correctly represented by their official journals, a European conflict is not to be immediately apprehended, unless there be an outbreak of civil strife in Bulgaria. In England there is general and sincere sympathy for Prince Alexander and

Opposition alike that the duty of opposing Bussia's ambitious projec's in the Balkani falls to Austria. Lord Randolph Churchili has been a close imitator of Lord Beaconsfield, but he has not yet found time to be graduated in the school of Jingeism.

land was 'smirched from head to foot' only by well-regulated sea-serpent would appear precisely the filth which his enemies poured out upon the same on Monday as on Sanday. Patnam should Presidency was The Times, and it was in the columns of that paper that Mr. Cleveland was not forgotten that significant circumstance alpurpose of our contemporary not to remember his hand and grasp it. it. When Cleveland began to be talked about as a Presidential candidate The Times had this

as a Presidential candidate The Times that this to say on the subject:

Nothing, for instance, could be more preposterous than a nomination for the Presidency of Governor Cleveland, who a year ago was Mayor of Bustalo, who never has been known even in State politics, whose canvass was conducted by a single enthusiastic newspaper, and who was elected Governor over a man of far higher standing as a public man simply because of the diagnat of a considerable number of Republicans with a considerable number of things, chiedy with the probable by which the nomination of the Republican candimethods by which the nomination of the Republican candi-date was brought about. And yet the nomination of This

Nor is this by any means the worst thing The Times had to say about Mr. Cleveland. It not only spoke contemptuously of his ability but it sharpiy assailed his character. It denounced upon the hieroglyphics on the Egyptian obelisk. him, in connection with his approval of the Aqueduct bill, as "authorizing the robbery of H the St. John albes of the Democracy were (them) out of money which the State owes them

We might reproduce other tributes to Mr. Cleveland from The Times of the same purport. But these will do. What shall be said of the foolbarliness of a newspaper which had thus repeatedly held up Mr. Cleveland to the condempation of reputable people, which had sneered at his acquirements as a public man, stigmatizing him as "a parochial statesman," now turning around and brazenly asserting that Mr. Cleveland was smirched from head to foot only by "his enemies"?

There is a point beyond which lying gets to be monumental stupidity.

GRACE'S IMPUDENT SPECIAL PLEADER. The Evening Post asserts that there is nething new in the Ward-Grace-Tobey matter printed in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday. This be put on the documents. Without such explanation these papers point to a vital contradiction of the Grace testimony before the United States Grand Jury. The history of the case get Tobey out of the way.

the city have found that Mr. Grace in his own tireless old savage and his followers. name cleared \$150,000 and Tobey \$100,000. Why keep on pretending that Mr. Grace lost money, under such a finding !

The Post further calls the present revelations in "impudent attack" in view of the announcement that Mr. Grace is not a candidate for renomination. In the first place Mr. Grace dare not run again. In the second place his scheme behind the throne. Mr. Grace has worked regard to "their townsman." through Totey and Ivins in business matters political manipulations; he now to the public to defeat his plot.

THE SEA-SERPENT TO THE FOREI

The evidence that the sea-serpent not only exists, but is actually "in our midst," so to speak, is increasing. If our esteemed illustrated contemporaries are wise in their day and generation, they will get their cuts of the sea-serpent in readiness for use at a moment's notice. No one knoweth what a day may bring forth, but public expectation is all agog, especially in the New-England quarter of the universe, and it is confidently expected that the next hour, or the next day, or the next week, will bring forth that long-expected of many centuries-the mysterious serpent which maketh his home in the unknown recesses of the vasty deep. It peeds no argument to prove that his serpentship is of a modest, not to say retiring, disposition. His lack of the nineteenth century quality known as cheek" is greatly to his credit. Indeed, it may be said that modesty has marked him for its own. He courts seclusion, never reads the newspapers, and is not at all worried by the attempts that are made from time to time to obtrude upon his privacy. When it is alleged by a profane and babbling generation that he may be only a collection of seaweed or a school of porgies, or even a gramons, he goes on his way calm and undisturbed, and does not consider it worth his while to denounce the newspapers as liars and prevaries. tors, full of dead men's bones and all manner of

The latest "bull " in the sea-serpent market at present is Schoolmaster Putnam of Boston. The observations which he has recently made and given to the world have produced a bigger flurry than has been seen since 1848, when a celebrated seaserpent was observed near the Tropis of Capricorn, and not far from the coast of Africa, by the officers and crew of the English frigate Dedalus. "The animal was swimming rapidly, and with its head and neck constantly raised about four feet above the water." Now after nearly forty years, during which an eager world has seen only rare and uncer tain glimpses of the serpent of the sea, this accom modating animal-whether fish, flesh or fowl no one is yet prepared to assert positively-has consented to show himself to a Boston schoolmaster off the Brocks ort shore. Our advice to Schoolmaster Putnam is not to be content with getting a glimpse of this highly interesting creature through a "superior glass" at a "distance of less than one fourth of a mile from the object observed." Let him organize an expedition composed of his Boston purils and go boldly out and lasso the monster, it monster it really be. It will be a proud day for Putam-and for Boston-when the schoolmaster sails up Boston Harbor with his prize in tow.

If Patnam is ready hungry for fame, now is his opportunity of opportunities. And not only fame waits him, but money. P. T. Barnum's \$20,000 offer is still open. But Putnam should not close to hastily with it. He will be able to engineer a corner" in sea-serpents easily if he plays his cards well. This Jumbo of the deep should never e parted with for a paltry \$20,000. Putnam must "corner" Barnum and then "squeeze" him. But first catch your sea-serpent.

And the latest dispatches indicate that the task of our friend the schoolmaster may not be so hard atter all. What he calls "the object observed" heve into sight both on Sunday and on Monday, and was seen by several apparently trustworth; witnesses. Their accounts do not exactly agree either with Schoolmaster Putgam's or with each other; but in a momentous matter like this details are of little importance. Persons who " see snakes' rarely agree to a fine point on the characteristics of the "objects observed." The first party of observdeep distrust of Russia; but the convic- ers of Gloucester declare that the serpent - looked

tion will probably be shared by Government and like a big sper nearly 100 feet long lying upon the Opposition alike that the duty of opposing surface of the water." He raised a huge head " six feet above the water, and two glistening eyes could be plainly seen." The second party saw a creature that had "four fine or horns," which was going through the water " twenty miles an hour." Probably there are unbelievers who will declare that because these accounts differ in some points there was no sea-serpent visible at all. But they leave A CONTEMPORARY WITH A BAD MEMORY. out of account the versatility of this deni-The New-York Times says that "Mr. Cleve- zen of the deep, and also the likelihood that no him." Oh, no. One of the most ardent of Mr. not be disturbed by these eaviliers. He should Cleveland's supporters in his campaign for the go where glory awaits him. Let him bestir him-"smirched from head to foot." The public has fall in this hour of his near triumph. And we are prepared to stop the presses in order to record the though we can well believe that it serves the victory which may be his if no will but reach forth

> Worcester is a no-license city this year, and the Massachusetta Democratic State Convention is to be held there. It is to be presumed that the Democratic Conventions in other States will pass resolutions expressing heartfelt sympathy for their Massachusetts brethren. A Democratic Convention in a no-license town is one of the saddest spectacles known to American politics.

> What's this report from Washington-Higgins to resign in October ! All right. But, see here, Higgins, don't go alone. Give one arm to Garland and the other to Bayard.

> Maine Democrats took upon their President's " pernicious activity " circular as they would look

the public on a great scale." Referring to his treatment of the architects of the Capitol, it branded him as being "willing to swindle and fully account the treatment of the architects of the State in which to make their first demonstration of 1886. The temperance people know them there, and fully account the state in the state and fully appreciate their true relation both to (them) out of money which the State owes them politics and to temperance. There is no doubt, for work done for the State, in order to gain a either, but that their barrennes would be exposed reputation as a reformer." And it added: in every other State as it has been in Maine were a "This is about the cheapest and scurviest trick situation to arise in which the public estimation of even of this very low-priced reformer." When he them and their methods might be tested. Out of put his signature to the Ludlow Street Jail bill over 70,000 temperance voters in Maine, only 2,160 it excornited him for aiding and abetting "a maleontents could be whipped together for St. political job for the enrichment of a political John. The proportion of his faction to the real Maine than in any other State where his real purposes are known.

> The Aqueduct Ring has made a big black blot on Governor Hill's Presidential boom.

> The foreign nations with whom the United States are in controversy have evidently taken the measure of Bayard. When they want to jumble his wits into chaos they simply "disclose a new phase" of the question.

> The St. Louis Post-I ispatch reflects upon the fact that its party has received one half the post-offices in one-third of President Cleveland's term, and then ventures the statement that " there is nothing in the policy of Civil Service Reform, as carried out by President Cleveland, which could be distasteful to the Democracy of Missouri."

The report that Geronimo's band had been surrounded turns out to be untrue, as any one with assection is false on its face. The Ward-Grace the least knowledge of Apache cunning might have checks and stubs now for the first time see the anticipated. The attempt to make American troops light and they indicate that W. R. Grace was compete with these Indians, the terms being dealing through Tobey with Ward unless what necessarily unequal, is apparently foredoomed to appears to be an impossible explanation should failure. The Indian is a better animal than the white man. He is tougher physicalty, more mured to hardship, better able to stand forced marches, to go without food and water, and to cover his tracks. In a difficult country of practically unlimited extent the Apaches have almost every advantage. throws a clear light on Mr. Grace's anxiety to The Federal troops are no doubt doing all that tet Tobey out of the way.

The Post asserts still that Mr. Grace lost a doubtful whether anything but another band of good deal of money by making the "loans" to Chiricahuas, calisted as scouts, is competent to Ward. The most experienced accountants in bunt down and hold when cornered the wily and

> Mr. Blaine has spoken. Now watch the Mugwumps bay at the moon.

The Springfield Republican in commenting upon the appointment of Matthews in place of Frederick Douglass asserts that "in Albany the colored people approve the appointment of their townsman and give him a good character." This is a bad beat on the Albany papers-they haven't got the is to nominate a "dummy" and play the power news which comes to them via Springfield in

The project to make a norse walk the tight rope discarded. His humor is less forced in this piece than on proposes to have another man Friday in the over the Falls of Niagara ought not to be per-Mayoral y if possible. It is an imperative duty mitted. There is no room for doubt that any such experiment involves cruelty to the horse. The chances are ninety-nine to one against the animal's escape from death, and it is not credible that it would make the attempt voluntarily or without great fear and repugnance. If the plan is proceeded with there ought to be steps taken to stop it. The gratification of idle curiosity can be no justification for the commission of what would be a distinctly eruel act.

> The oft-repeated story about Garland's days in office being numbered is again told. Well, the stars are numbered, too,

> Disaster seems to dog the English in Burmah, and the destructive flood at Mandalay, while reducing thousands of the natives to destitution, will, it is reported, interfere seriously with the military operations of the conquerors. This means that repellion has not yet been put down, and that it may be necessary to give the rebels full swing until the spring, when it will be still more difficult to deal with them, especially if any serious trouble should arise meantime upon the Afghan frontier.

PERSONAL

Count Yougi, son of the Premier of Japan, is in Chicago arranging with publishers for text books in the English anguage for use in the Japanese schools. The Mikado

Two daughters of the Prince of Wales, whose ages are exteen and fourteen respectively, have made the tricycle famous. They think nothing of taking a run of fifty miles in a day.

Kawara and Niire, the two young Japanese cadets who re accompanying Count Saigo, the Mikado's Minister of Marine, in his tour of inspection of the navy yards of this country, will enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis this fall. There is a provision in the law governing admissions to the Academy, which provides for six cadets from Japan, who shall be under no expense to the Government.

One of General Phil Sheridan's old scouts has just sent him from Utah a gift of a particularly lively wildcat in lighting order. Mr. Henry Irving caught the first flounder on his first

fishing excursion off Block Island. Frederick Douglass, accompanied by his wife, will sail

Senator Warner Miller is at Alexandria Bay. When the Boston publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" handed to the late Professor Stowe the \$10,000 which formed the first installment of profit on the sale of the book, the Professor quaintly observed that "It was more money than he had seen in all his life."

MONTREAL, Aug. 24 (Special) .- Colonel Gilder, who left New-York a day or two ago on an expedition to the North Pole, arrived here to-day.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR THE POST.

Persistent lying is nothing for the Evening Post. We know of an instance where it not only fleet, but forged the first received from a correspondents this eigh, and what is more, it stuck to the forgery and ite after ex-A SIGN OF PROSPERITY. THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE Has advanced its rate of composition for printers to fifty cents a thousand, a pretty conclusive sign that times are not so bad after all in New-York.

MR. BELMONT NEVER QUITE RECOVERED. Congressant Perry Bestion in a taken to defending the record of the last Congress and to denying the "aspersion" that it was a do-nothing body. Ever since the time he tackled Mr. Baine, Perry Besmont has seemed a little "rickety" in his cerebral region.

A CHANCE WHICH PRINTERS COVET. Whitelaw Reid, the Editor of The New-York Tribune, has ordered a 10 per centum increase in the pay of the compositors. The Tribune, has ordered a 10 per centum increase in the pay of the compositors. The Tribune how, we think, pays higher rates than any other newspaper establishment in the country, and it is a snap to secure a job in its compasing-room. Mr. Reid's mobile generosity is worthy of public recognition and appliance. THE DRAMA

LAWRENCE BARRETT-RIENZL

In tragedy the leadership of the American stage rests with two actors, Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, and this season these two leaders have, in a manner, joined forces and will work together. Each will lead a distinct company and each will travel on a separate track. But Mr. Barrett will manage both of these expeditions, and it is the ambitions, meessant, indomitable spirit of this actor which having brought about this combination, will urge on ward the complex and momentons enterprise the stage, as an intellectual profession, who excels Lawrence Barrett in high purpose, determined zeal and practical capacity for the noble tasks he has under-taken. He is the standard-bearer, and he will bear it to victory.

Lawrence Barrett will come to the Star Theatre on the

30th of August and will remain there four weeks. His engagement ends on September 26. He will begin with Yorick-a characteristic performance and a part in which he stands alone. He will then present in suc cession Cassius, Hamlet and Lichetieu, and so fill out the first week. The romantic tragedies of "Francesca da Emini" and "Hernaul" will occupy his second week. On or about September 14 he will effect a revival of Miss Mitford's tragedy of "Rienzi," and this, doubtless, will run till the end of his engagement. The old piece has been considerably altered and improved. and it will be garnisued with fine seenery. "Rienzi" has not been acted in New-York since the daysof Wallach's old theatre, at Broome-st. and Broadway, where it was presented in 1857 with the elder Wallack as Kienci, Mrs. Buckland as Ludy Colonna and Mrs. Hoey as Claudia. The version then used was one that Mr. Wallack himself had provided.

Mary Russell Mitford's tragely of "Rienzi" preceded

Bulwer's novel on that subject and is not an adaptation of the more widely known story. It was written in response to come to the coultier," he said, "and to cooker 1, 1215, when it was acted at Prary Lancowith Charles Young as Reacts. A Ms. copy of it was brought to America Young as Reacts. A Ms. copy of it was brought to America Young as Reacts. A Ms. copy of it was brought to America. This single sentence appeared to be the generation of Miss Mittori's pagin New York occurred in January, 1829, at the old Park Theatre, when the elder Wallack enacted Missai. Harry and Peter Heinings were in the cast, and Churdis was impersonated by Mrs. Hilson. The play was berlinantly successful at that time. "You will be giral to hear," were to Mrs. Mittori-May 10, 1820, to the Friend, Survivously aid over America. No play, I am tood, has ever produced such an effect there. I gain nothing by this, but one likes that sort of redording of the price of the produced and an effect there. I gain nothing by this, but one likes that sort of redording of the price of the price of the first chief of the price of the price of the first chief of the price of the price of the first chief of the price of the pr 1825, although not brought forward on the British stage until October 4, 1828, when it was acted at Drury Lane, with Charles Young as Elenzi. A MS. copy of it was

seems already to have justified this proceeding. The theatre is filled every night and the performance is watched with fively interest and sustained curiosity.
" Heid by the Enemy" is strong in the element of

melodrama—that is to eay, in situation. The effect which closes the fourth act—where the arrest of a supposed corpse results in turning it into a real one-dis days signal ingenuity, and is so managed as to cause a moment of quite thrilling suspense. The story in general is worth telling, for its intrinsic interest, and Mr. Gulette has told it with such good use of the element of action as his previous dramatic work,—notably "The Preday-school piente manner has been, in a great measure, former occasions, and portions of his language, notably in the scene of the court martial, are eloquent with the directness and force of real feeling. The acting, which is smooth and careful throughout, is made especially interesting by the presence of that experienced and nucle respected actress, Mrs. Catherine Farren—once the admired Julia, the stately Pauline, the formidable and passionate Lucreia Lorgan—once a young queen of the stage, now a veteran, surviving a brilliant past and offering a salutary example.

LONDON FAREWELL TO WILSON BARRETT. At the farewell dinner to Mr. Wilson Barett, which was given at the Criterion Restaurant in London on the 12th of August, 218 persons were pres ent. Mr. Charles Warner presided, and among the com-pany were J. H. Barnes George Barrett, Kyrle Bellew, the Hon. John P. Bigelow, Frederick Burgess, Arthur Cecil, John Cobbe, Henry E. Dixey, James Fernandez, B. L. Fargeon, Daniel Prohman, Henry F. Gillig, Dr. Hamilton Griffin, Sydney Grandy, Oakey Hall, Joseph Hatton, Henry Arthur Jones, Joseph Knight, Horace Lingard, Edward Ledger, Wynn Miller, A. W. Pinero, Majot Pond, Edward E. Rice, Arthur Sticling, J. G. Taylor, Thomas Thorne, Oscar Wilde and Byron Webber. Speeches were made by Joseph Knight, David Caristie Murray, Charles Warner, Wilson Barrett, George Barrett. Henry Herman, James Fernandez, Henry E. Dixey. Oscar Wilde and Major Poud. Letters of re ret were received from Mr. Irving, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Bancroft, Barry Sullivan, John Clayton, David James, Charles Dickens and others. The speeches were characterized by great cordiality of feeling, and Mr. Wilson Barrets as honored with an obviously sincere and touching testimonial of the good-will of his professional bretaren. n the course of his speech Mr. Barrett said :

In the course of his speech Mr. Barrett said:

I should be something more or something much less than a man if I were not touched by such a greeting as this from such an assembly as this. For reasons I need not mention I had dechied not to accept any public invitation in London, and it is within the knowledge of many in this room that I have declined several kind proposals made by unprofessional friends to set up a banquet in my honor. But when an invitation came from you, gentlemen, you, my fellow-actors, my commades, my brothers in are I felt that it would be ungracious and churlish to the last degree if I did not at once accept it in the same hearty, fraternal spirit that it was ofered. . . . Mr. Warner has been gool enough to say, you are to lend me to America, in return for what America has lent to us. I fear it is a very poor retura to make for the treasures she has from time to time intrusted to us. Think of the names of a few of the long roll of famous American actors who have honored England with their presence, Remember Foirrest, Hooth, Mary Anderson, McCullough, Charlotte Cushman, Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett, the Batemans, J. S. Clarke, the Forences, Bargey Williams, Lotta, Kaymond, Painner, Emmed, and the splendidly disciplined and Individually fine Daily company, Marshall Whiter, Hanito, Mayo, and last, but by no means least, our wonderfully gifted friend Diver and his talented company. These are names which America has reason to be proud to own, and England has been glad to welcome. Conscious as I am of my demerits, I am glad that the time has come for me to visit America, and humbly submit my poor abolity to the judgment of an American audlence—that audlence which has ever been feasty to receive with open arms all that is in any way worthy from any and every part of the world, that America which, even now as I am speaking, is less thing as her knowed guests our Henry frying and Ellen Terry. . . I am totid that I need have no fear of the result of my frield company to gain success. . . . I thank y I should be something more or something much less

PREPARING FOR MR. COLVILLE'S FUNERAL. A meeting of the trustees of the Actors' Fund

Association was held yesterday to take action on the death of Samuel Colville, the treasurer. Vice President William E. Sina presided. A resolution conferring temporary powers upon the assistant secretary for the discharge of the duties of the treasurer, pending the regu niar monthly meeting, was adopted.

Subsequently a meeting of managers was held and among those present were W. H. Henderson, J. P. Smith. Harry Miner, Harry Watkins, Arthur Wallack, John Duff, Arthur Moreland, James F. Donnelly, R. E. J. Mises, John F. Poole, James Collier, James C. Duff, R. E. Stephens, E. G. Gimore, Joseph Brooks, B. F. Baker, and J. Ficischmann, of Pulladelphia. Remarks expres-

sive of the estacm in which Mr. Culville was held by the members of the profession were made, after which arpropriate resolutions were anothed and an energy of the same ordered to be presented to the family. It was also ordered that the rooms of the association be draped for thirty days as association be draped for thirty days as association be draped for thirty days as elected were John Duff, R. E. J. Minas, White a E. Sinn, w. H. Barton, J. Fielschmann, W. H. Henderson, E. G. Gumore, W. R. Hayden, Josee Williams and John F. Poole, The funeral will be at the Church of the Transferation at II o'clock to-day. The body will be busined in Evergreen Ceneticsy where Mr. Colville owned as int adjusting that of the Actors Fund Association. At the competery the funeral services of the Benevoient and Protective Order of Elka will be connected, Mr. Colville having been a member of the St. Louis losing.

A CHAT WITH HENRY IRVING.

CHARMED WITH HIS HOSPITABLE EXCEPTION-HIS CALL ON GENERAL ARTHUR.

Henry Irving spent all his time yesterday in the neighborhood of the Hotel Brunswick, his temporary stopping place. Occasionally he strolled forth with some friends, but returned soon to meet others was were waiting to greet him. William Edwards, of Cieveland, was with him a part of the time, as were J. C. Parkinson, of London, his travelling companion, and General Horace Porter. John B. Carson, of Chicago, who was a fellow cruiser with Mr. Irving, called to say who was a restor cruster with a result of the good-by late in the afternoon, prior to starting for home. Shortly after 6 o'clock Mr. Irving with a couple of friends drove up Fifth-ara. and into the Park, returning to the hotel at half past 7, On arriving at the Cathedral the carriage was halted and the party entered the edifice. The notor surveyed long and musingly the beautiful structure, and expressed his admiration of its impressive interior and its surface outlines. Reaching the Park, the statue of Shake-pears, was an object of interest as was also the Egyptian up verted to the many deligatful incidents of his yachting "I relateed to come to the country." he said. " and I

regret leaving it, for I have many, very many friends in

America." This single sentence appeared to be the em-

IRISH DELEGATES RETURNING HOME.

DECLARING THAT FORSTER'S CHARGES ARE LIES-SATISFIED WITH THE CONVENTION. William O'Brien, William E. Redmond and

John Densy, the members of Parliament who came from Ireland hast week to attend the Irish National League Convention at Chicago, sailed for Queenstown yesterday on the Wisconsin, of the Guion Line. Among the friends and sympathizers who were on hand to see them of were Sylvester L. Malone, J. P. Delany, Dents A. Spellissy, Captain T. F. Murphy, Brooklyn; J. S. Molony, Brooklyn; John Delahanty, Dr. Edward L. Malone, State Delegate from New-York of the Irish National League; Robert F. Ford, of The Irish World, and Thomas Barter To a THIRUNE reporter Mr. O'Brien said that he would rather cross and recross the Atlantia than travel from New-York to Chicago and back.

" Have you anything to say to the charges by Arnol1 Forster that some of the Irish members, vourself in cluded, have been and are members of a revolutionary organization that seeks by force to overthrow the Queen's authority in Ireland and establish an Irish re-

"Will you kindly tell the readers of The Tribune," said Mr. O'Brien, "that the charges are lies. When the enemy is failing back on such statements it is an indication we are going to win. You will remember that the late. Chief Secretary Forster, of whom the young man is a "pick me-up" had the coldness to accuse Mr. Parnell of baing connected with the Piccuix Park murders, but our leader gave him such an answer in the flouse of Commons that he never got the cetter of it."

Mr. Densy and Mr. Redmond expressed opinious similar to those of their colleague, the latter remarking that everything seemed to be so much in fay re of freland both on this and the other side of the Atlantic that the enemies of Home Ruis seemed to be playing their last cards which were "lies, lies, all the time." What do you think or the result of the convenion of Will you kindly tell the readers of THE THIBUNE,"

that the enemies of Home Ruie seemed to be playing their last cards which were "lies, lies, lies, all the time."

"What do you think of the result of the convention to asked the reporter of Mr. O'Brien.

"I think it ras grand. I never saw such enthusiasm, such an array of intelligence, such complete submission to discipline and to unity for ireland's suge.

"How did the convention compare with similar gatherings in Ireland!"

"Weil," replied the editor of United Ireland, "don't ask me to be invidious. In Ireland, of course, the people are on the spot and know everything; yet I am more than surprised that in this country, so far removed from the nercest scenes of the battle such intimate knowledge is shown and such valuable suggestions made, without in any sense implying a disposition to dictate. The convention and its results are all the more important from the views expressed by the English papers. They would have gladif denomiced it if they could, and though they would, they couldn't. It was, in my opinion, an extraordinary triumph, and will censent and consolidate the unity of sentiment in this country in our favor, which has done on much for us all along."

Dr. Maione who was elected the State delexate of the League at the convention by a manimous vote in place of General Kerwin, is now the recognized head of the

Dr. Malone who was elected the State delecate of the League at the convention by a unanimous vote in place of General Kerwin, is now the recognized head of the creanization for this State, and to him, in lature, the newly elected National president of the League, Mr. Fitzgerald, will send all communications. He is a brether of Father Sylvester Malone, who has done so much for the Parnell Fund in Brooklyn, and is the father of Sylvester i. Malone, secretary of the Eastern District Parnell Parliamentary Fund Association of Brooklyn, Michael Davitt has gone to Lincoln, Neb., the home of Patrick Eran, where he will remain for some time before starting on his lecturing tour.

CALLING MR. FULLER TO ORDER. As announced, Lawson N. Foller appeared last night in "war-paint" in the Athenaeum in One-bus-dred and fifty-fifth-st, near the Boulevard, and eudeavored to intimidate the Department of Public Works in the prosecution of its purpose to tear down the wooden foot-bridge which connects the One-hundred-and-nifty-fifth-st. station of the Elevated road dred-and-difty-fifth-st. station of the Elevated road with St. Nicholas-ave., in order to fill in the low ground there to the level of Due-hundred-and-fifty-nith-st. Less than one-eightieth of the 40,000 people who are supposed to be interested were present. There were other speakers besides Mr. Fuller, but none so loud in his cordemnation of all the city officia's. While he was in the midst of his address rehearing the oft-told tale of his efforts to get a cable road in Broadway. Corrad Kuhn, who had several times showed himself much disguisted by the course of the proceedings, called Mr. Fuller to order, and protected that the meeting had not been catted to discuss caller roads. The interruption aroused Mr. Fuller's ire, and a wordy war was fought between the two, ending in the cailing of a pothecman to eject Kuhn. He sat down, however, and promised to be quiet when the officer appeared. An official of the Public Works Department had been invited to be present and tell why the bridge should be removed, but he did not appear.

At a caucus of the field officers of regiments in the new second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., held instevening in Brooklyn, it was decided to vote for Brigadier-General James McLeer to command the brigade, at the election ordered for to-day in the reorganization of the National Guard. Of the seventeen neid officers sixteen were present last evening. An informal build resulted in 11 votes for General McLeer, 4 for Celemei Frakelmeier, of the 32st Regiment, and one for General McLeer, C. W rd. On a formal ballot General McLeer was mosal

mously selected.

General McLeer is now forty-six years out. He selvent in the 14th Regiment in the Wer, until he was wounded in the Battle of Groveton, Va., in 1862. He recovered